

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

We issue the *Wilmington Journal* one day in advance of the regular publication, in order to give the hands in our office the opportunity of participating in the day set apart by the Governor of the State, as a day of thanksgiving, &c.

The news by the Atlantic is even worse than that by former arrivals, and shows that other causes than the "crisis" on this side, must have existed, and been in operation to effect the stability of mercantile and pecuniary relations throughout Europe.

Most readers of history will recollect the desperate resort of Cornwallis, at the battle of Guilford Court House, when, with his own advanced forces, he was driven back in confusion and threatened to overwhelm his position. He turned his batteries upon the mixed mass of American pursuers and British pursued, indiscriminately stopping the torrent which was rolling on him, at the sacrifice of his best men, fell under the fire of guns discharged by their own comrades. This finds a parallel in the course now pursued by the Banks of England and France, who, to save themselves and check the export of specie to the United States and to the East, have raised the rates of discount to ten per cent., a rate never before reached to our knowledge. They have fired alike into friend and foe. They may check the efflux of specie, but at the expense of all but universal suffering and extensive failures at home.

The Bank of Glasgow has suspended specie payments. It was rumored that the Bank of France had suspended. The last rumor may be unfounded, so far, but it is in the nature of rumors of this class, as it is of certain prophecies, to work their own fulfillment. It can hardly be questioned that the whole monetary system of Europe is trembling in the balance. Another turn of the screw must complete the ruin which is now in progress. The banks cannot increase the strain without snapping the cord. Let us refer to a matter from which we may gain a familiar illustration. The telegraphic cable was running out too fast from the coils on board the Niagara, and the engineers attempted by putting on the brakes, to check it. The strain was too great, the cable parted and the enterprise was a failure, for the time at least. The specie is flowing too rapidly from the Banks of France and England. They have put a terrible strain upon their brakes. The delicate cable of commercial credit can bear no more. It cannot bear this long. If a rate of ten per cent., does not immediately answer the end proposed, we cannot but think that a suspension in whole or in part must be the next resort. That, under these unfavorable circumstances, produce should decline, is we think natural.

The fall of Delhi, the capture of the old King and the shooting of his sons from a budget from India, which, at any other time would have excited attention, but are now lost sight of in the general pressure, and the common distress. Still we are glad to hear that Lucknow has been relieved and thereby saved the fate of Cawnpore.

The extravagant military establishments of European governments can no longer be maintained. Louis Napoleon is now at the crisis of his fate. If he can meet this emergency—if he can ward off starvation and suffering from the workers of Paris and the departments his position will be safe. If he cannot, it must be critical.

The next few months will be eventful ones.

P. S. We notice that the "Bank of Glasgow" and the "Western Bank of Scotland" are spoken of as suspended. The same institution seems to be referred to under these different names.

KANSAS.

The following is the Schedule, or series of rules adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, prescribing the mode to be pursued for submitting the Constitution to the people and to Congress, and in the event of its adoption, organizing the new State government in accordance with its provisions. Virtually, only one clause of the Constitution is to be submitted,—namely, that relating to slavery, as the votes are to be endorsed "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution with no Slavery," so that those who vote at all must endorse the body of the instrument. The Free State men say that they do not approve of the Constitution, either with or without the clause referred to, and therefore cannot vote either way in the manner prescribed, nor take the preliminary oath required by section 14th, as a pre-requisite for voting.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to the Constitution, shall continue, and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of, the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or her official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and may be enforced, and all the estates or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a Territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

Sec. 7. This constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the Sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his Proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy. Provided, however, in case of refusal, absence, or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed upon him, the President pro tempore of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal or disability of the President pro tempore, a committee, consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

Sec. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall continue upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon as

the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

Sec. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, or justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

Sec. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors, that choose the representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution.

Sec. 11. Before this constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, by a vote of the President of this Convention, shall, by proclamation declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The President of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory, on that day, to vote for or against the same, for ratification or rejection in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast as said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery" and "constitution with no slavery." One of said poll books shall be returned with the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, and the other shall be retained by the judge of election and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this convention, shall examine said poll books, and if it shall appear upon examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election, is in favor of the constitution with slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the president of this convention, or of the judges of election, by the reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the president pro tempore.

Sec. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing section shall before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of the offices; and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the territorial laws.

Sec. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the territorial laws.

Sec. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforementioned election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws.

Sec. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1857, at which election shall be chosen a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of State, State treasurer, and members of legislature, and also a member of Congress.

Sec. 16. Until the election in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant Governor shall be double the pay of the State Senator, and the pay members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

Sec. 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

WORTH OVER TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND STILL A PAUPER.

The following extract from the London Correspondence of the *Boston Post*, teaches a lesson that ought to afford a warning to those who are inclined to make money their idol. The poorest man who can raise his family honestly, take the world as it comes, and after doing his best, can leave the future in the hands of Providence, is far richer and happier than the millionaire who, after having lived for wealth and died haunted by dreams of pauperism, although possessed by not of millions.

Mr. Morrison, senior partner of the firm of Morrison, Dillon & Co., one of our "Merchant princes," died on Friday last at the age of 68 years. The career of Mr. Morrison, as a successful merchant in a single line of business, is unparalleled, for while the Rothschilds, Astors, Giaris and other millionaires have dabbled in various matters, Mr. Morrison was simply a Manchester warehouseman, or in New York phraseology, a dry goods merchant, having the single end in view of making his London-life as a clerk, and has met with no extraordinary turn of fortune at any particular time, the bulk of his property being the proceeds of regular business with the firm of Messrs. G. & J. W. & Co., which he owned for 24,000,000 sterling, but it is said to be considerably more than that sum. Mr. Morrison retired from active business several years since, without withdrawing his capital from the mercantile house, and though managing his vast funds himself up to the time of his death, with all the sagacity of earlier days, he has for the last three years been possessed with the idea that he should go to work. More than two years ago he commenced doing day labor upon a farm held by one of his tenants, for which he received twelve shillings a week, and this he continued up to the time of his illness. For the last eighteen months he has been a regular applicant for relief to the parish, assembling twice a week with the town paupers, at the door of the Union, and receiving with each one of them his two shillings and a quarter loaf. His friends have indulged him in these fancies on the ground that it was the best choice of two evils. The truth is money was his god, and the idea became at last too great for him and broke him down. And yet he is said to have made a million, and his investments up to the last are characterized by great good sense. The probate duty on his will exceeds £100,000.

A GROWING FEATURE.—For some weeks—we had almost said months—past, the reports of Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions, the proceedings of Agricultural Societies—the awards of premiums for articles of produce or manufactures shown, have occupied considerable space in the columns of our North Carolina contemporaries. This is, comparatively speaking, a new feature with us. We have seen the movement grow up under our own eyes, and have been rejoiced to see it, yet have been led to wonder why it is that the more immediate lower Cape Fear counties of our district have failed or neglected to imitate and emulate the advance of their neighbors. New Hanover and Bladen and Brunswick and Columbus have neither fair nor exhibition, while Duplin and Sampson and Robeson and Richmond and Cumberland do themselves honor and receive advantage from their fairs and organizations.

Each recurring year shows a greater number of fairs and exhibitions throughout the State. We, down this way, want our share of the spirit of improvement which we must depend mainly upon agriculture, and little upon the mere products of the forest. It will be, root or die.

It is rumored that a despatch has been received announcing the suspension of the Bank of England. This may be expected at any time, but we question whether any authentic intelligence of its actual occurrence has yet been received.

Never did perplexed lawyer cross-examine reluctant witness with more energy and perseverance than we have our exchanges, and all sundry other sources of information, with the purpose of gathering something of interest to "put in the papers." We find comparatively little.

In the way of local or quasi local news, we regret to learn that a collision occurred last evening on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, near Manchester, S. C., between a passenger and freight train. A negro was killed on the spot and some minor injuries sustained by others. The amount of actual loss of property we have not been able to learn.

Signor Bilis will give his entertainment this afternoon and evening, and repeat it every afternoon and evening during the week. Much laughter is expected.

To-morrow every body will keep thanksgiving. We presume that divine service will be held in most, if not all the churches—that the stores will be closed and business suspended. It doesn't take much to suspend business these times.

There would appear to have been a frightful loss of life on the Western waters during last week. Near Cairo, Illinois, sixteen boats were sunk, containing 300,000 bushels of coal. One hundred lives were lost. This was on the night of Wednesday last week. On Saturday night the steamer *Rainbow* was burnt, and from fifty to seventy-five lives were lost.

Congress will meet next week. The session will be an interesting and important one. The message of President Buchanan will be anxiously looked for, and carefully read by political friends and foes. The test of principle will be applied to every word of it by the Democrats of the South, who will commend where they can, and only condemn where they must. We trust that no necessity for resorting to the latter course will arise.—We shall keep our readers carefully posted.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

It seems that there is a handbill posted on some of the corners purporting to present a new "Temperance Ticket" for Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington. Mr. Neill Clark called on us this morning, requesting us to state that his name is there without his knowledge or consent. We suppose the same to be the case with all, as everybody will no doubt understand. The difficulty of practical jokes like this, is that they tend to wound individual feeling, although with no such intention, we must believe.

No mail North of Veldon this morning. The weather cold and clear. First rate—not a mosquito in existence.—We hope.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—A storm which occurred last Wednesday night, sunk 16 boats, near Cairo, containing 300,000 bushels of coal. 100 lives were lost at the same time. A heavy gale occurred here this morning—it was accompanied by snow, rain and hail.

A gale occurred yesterday at Pakersburg. No boats could run.

The steamer *Rainbow*, was burnt last Saturday, and from 50 to 75 lives were lost.

Steamers Sarnac and Virginia.

NORFOLK, Nov. 23.—The U. S. steamer *Sarnac*, reported as being aground, has been gotten off with the assistance of the tugboat *Albatross*, and sailed for New Orleans.

The steamer *Virginia*, of New York, bound to New Orleans, has put in here for the purpose of having some repairs made to her machinery.

Selling of the Steamship Adriatic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The new steamship *Adriatic* sailed today for Liverpool. She took out nearly half a million of dollars in specie.

Washington Territory.

The *Charleston Mercury* publishes a highly interesting and intelligent letter from Washington Territory, which I suppose to have been written with the approval of Gov. McMullen. The correspondent first speaks of the errors of the Atlantic press in speaking of Washington Territory, as if it was a part of Oregon, and then gives a complete history of the formation of the Territory, of its climate, its productions, and its soil, all tending to the cultivation of the crops, the writer states that several years ago, when provisions were scarce in the country, many persons used Irish potatoes instead of bread, without suffering at all.

The health of the country is represented to surpass any within the limits of the Union. But the best thing that the correspondent says, is that Washington, as well as Oregon, is and has always been Democratic. The mention of slavery or no slavery is fairly before the people. A Constitution has been framed which leaves slavery an open question for the popular vote. The writer thinks that the climate and soil favor slave labor. Wet winters and damp atmospheres, in his opinion, do not produce ill health. There is no severe weather there either for the negro, and it is a subject for experiment.—Everything is so general.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

Advertising.

There never has been a period within our remembrance when the benefits of advertising and the folly of retrenching in this department of business expenses in dull times were quite so palpable as present. The most careless observer cannot fail to note the difference between the non-advertising and advertising stores, as he passes along Broad street. In the former there is solitude and silence—in the latter life, activity, and the hum of bargain-seeking crowds. If there be a merchant who doubts the utility of challenging the public attention through the newspaper press, let him air his scepticism in the establishments which are in constant communication with the world. He will find that the advertiser is the best of all believers in advertising. It is the price of a mind afflicted with something approaching to judicial blindness. Sundry merchants, who mistake ostentatious for dignity, and refuse to descend to the courtesy of telling the public what goods you have to sell, and what prices you will take for them, ask, "What are you doing?" We say, we are sitting up in the night, and wrapping up in the solitude of my own originality, as free from profitable intrusion as if each of you were a mercantile Marius, crumpling amid the ruins of a commercial Carthage. Deny the fact if you can! It is notorious as the sun. Long-headed firms, who keep a rapport with the public through the business columns of the press, what are you doing? It is unnecessary to repeat the reply. Work-reckless salesmen, and over-taxed cashiers will testify that the "pressure" of a cash retail business, created and stimulated by wholesale advertising, beats all the other pressures of the day.

New York Sunday Times.

Gov. BROWN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The new governor of Georgia in his inaugural address to the legislature thus firmly and boldly defines his position in regard to the banks of the State: "I am a free man, and in the midst of a high state of commercial prosperity, with abundant crops, and a bright prospect for the future, the country is suddenly shocked by an almost general bank suspension, causing distrust and depression in all our commercial affairs. It is to be feared that much of the blame is properly attributable to our banking institutions, for having, in a wild spirit of speculation, extended their paper circulation beyond the limits authorized by our legislature and by the sound principles of banking, which requires them promptly to redeem their circulation in specie when presented. If this be so, with any of our banks, while they may be the cause of much public calamity, they are certainly not the proper objects of public sympathy."

You have seen the representatives of the people, and it is for you to consider what constitutional remedy you have in your power to apply. The fault lies not with you; it lies not with the honest masses of the people. The disease to the body politic may be said to be almost a desperate one, and with a view to the future, it may be better to submit for a time to a desperate remedy in the hope that it may be a permanent one. The law, as it now stands, has provided the penalty of a bank suspension. The duties of the executive are plain and simple. I shall not shrink from the discharge of those duties. I consider the law imperative. And on being informed, upon such legal evidence as the statute contemplates, that any chartered bank in Georgia suspends specie payments, I shall order proceedings for the forfeiture of its charter.

In case of proceedings against the banks, the holders would be no less secure, as the assets of the bank would be placed in the hands of a receiver, and converted into money, and applied to the payment of the debts of the bank. This would be a lesson of warning which would be felt by the country in its future against similar reverses, caused by wild speculation and over-issue by our banking institutions.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HEAVY FAULTS.

STIRRING ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN BANK RATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer *Atlantic* arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant. The steamer *Asia* arrived on the 9th, and the steamer *Kangaroo* on the 11th.

Messrs. Denistoun & Co. have failed; liabilities £2,000,000 sterling; also, the Western Bank of Scotland with deposits amounting to £6,000,000 sterling, and Messrs. Babcock & Co., with Liverpool and New York liabilities amounting to £300,000 sterling. Other failures of smaller amounts are also announced.

It was rumored at Liverpool on Wednesday that the Bank of France had stopped, but the report of course was incorrect. It grew out of the advance in the rates of discount.

LATER FROM INDIA.—The taking of Delhi has been confirmed.

The garrison at Lucknow was relieved by Gen. Havelock just as the enemy were ready to blow it up. A large portion of the city had also been captured. Gen. Havelock was killed.

The King of Delhi had surrendered. His life was spared, but his two sons were shot.

The intelligence from India had reached England by telegraph, and was two weeks later than previous accounts.

Delhi was in complete possession of the British on the 21st September. Gen. Nicholson had died of wounds received in battle.

Latest—Telegraphed to Liverpool.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.—The Monitor publishes a notification from the Emperor upon a report from the Minister of Finance, in which he says he sees with pain the imperiled and chimerical fancies propagated and the delusive remedies proposed for an imaginary evil.—The law permitting the banks to raise the rate of discount in the hands of the bullion better condition than last year. The bank has raised the rate of discount 8 per cent for bills under thirty days, 9 for bills under sixty days, and 10 for bills under ninety days.

Important from India.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.—The following telegram was received this morning at the Foreign Office: "Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th of September, was entirely captured on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, fifty-one officers and eleven hundred and eighty-eight men, being one-third of the storming service, were killed and wounded."

General Nicholson died from his wounds on the 21st. The old king, said to be ninety years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodgson about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife, and their lives were spared. Two of his sons and his grandson were captured by Capt. Hodgson, about five miles from Delhi. They were shot on the spot.

Two movable columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23d in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra the column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allypore, and the other that of Muttra on the 25th September.

General Havelock, with twenty-five hundred men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th September, and relieved Lucknow presidency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were demolished, and on the 29th the city was taken. Four hundred and fifty were killed and wounded. General Havelock was killed.

There had been a slight rising of the rebels near Nasseik, in the Bombay presidency, in the suppression of which, Lieut. Henry was killed. The Madras troops had defeated the mutineers of the fifty second regiment, near Kemper, and killed one hundred and fifty.

The Recent Steamship Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the passengers of the steamship *Galveston* and *Opelousas* (which came in collision recently) was held last night. Resolutions strongly condemning of the lack of discipline on both of the vessels, and ascribing the cause of the accident to unpardonable carelessness, were adopted.

Life in the East.—Nona Sully's Harem.

During the time I was occupied in making my salaman to the Maharajah, my wife was conducted into the zenana. She thus describes her visit—of course the holy of holies was closed to my profane eyes: I was ushered into a room in the most retired wing of the castle, through a series of doors, each door being closed and bolted in succession, and the last door being opened, I found myself in a large and handsome room or crimson silk curtain, (pindah) which being drawn aside, I entered a large room, the floor of which was covered with beautiful white linen, drawn tight, and fastened at the four corners of the room. I was introduced into this "sacred sanctum" by no less a personage than his Highness' Treasurer, Baba Bhai, who, after introducing me, left me to converse with the Maharajah. At last she entered a room in the most retired wing of the castle, through a series of doors, each door being closed and bolted in succession, and the last door being opened, I found myself in a large and handsome room or crimson silk curtain, (pindah) which being drawn aside, I entered a large room, the floor of which was covered with beautiful white linen, drawn tight, and fastened at the four corners of the room. I was introduced into this "sacred sanctum" by no less a personage than his Highness' Treasurer, Baba Bhai, who, after introducing me, left me to converse with the Maharajah. 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United States District Court for North Carolina.

It will be remembered that the regular term of this Court was not held last month in Wilmington, owing to the absence of Judge Potter, whose feeble health rendered his attendance impossible. We regret to learn that his Honor is still too weak to attend Court, and is forced to have the hearing of cases transferred to his chambers at Fayetteville. Court there will open on Monday next.

The venerable Judge has long passed the period usually allotted to man, and has arrived at that point when a respite from his labors is justly his due. Far be it from us to suggest or dream of his being deprived of any of the honors or emoluments of that position which he has held so long. If it were ours to say, we would rather have them increased than diminished. But surely it is due to a gentleman whose age is drawing up close to the span of a century, and whose official service has considerably exceeded half that term, that he should be allowed to repose in quietude, untroubled by those trying duties, whose proper discharge must task too severely his failing energies and feeble health. We would continue Judge Potter in all the rank and pay he has ever received, but we would relieve him from the active duties of the office. He has earned a right to such relief.

But again, there are public interests to be considered in such cases. More actual loss accrued to parties by the failure of the last term than was to have been or ought to have been held here, than would have paid the salary of a colleague or associate twice over.

Vessels are now held up here from day to day, and from week to week, and from month to month, awaiting the action of the Court. Whether prompt action can be relied upon may be imagined by the reader, when he is aware that "the Court" consists of a gentleman considerably above ninety years of age, and in precarious health. The fact is, that very few cases are now brought before the District Court, parties preferring to wait and carry them to the Circuit Court, or in cases of suits with citizens of other States, forced to go to the distant Courts of those States from the virtual absence of a U. S. District Court in North Carolina.

This is a case which calls for a remedy. We do not know that the application of that remedy is in the hands of the Executive Government, but if not, Congress can easily provide by a special act for the appointment of an associate to relieve Judge Potter, or better still, by the enactment of a general law to meet such cases.

The forbearing character of our people—their respect for a venerable public servant, so far, led them to keep silence longer after those of any other State would have demanded and obtained redress. "Knowing," as we do, what is said and felt in this mercantile community—knowing, as we do, the virtual deprivation of justice under such a situation, we have felt called upon to say what we have said, respectfully, we trust, but none the less plainly. It is a matter to which we beg leave to call the attention of our Senators and Representatives. Justice to the State demands it.

All men are liable to get old. Age is venerable—age is to be respected. We would seek to crown "a life of labor with an age of ease." We would have a retiring list for the Judicial as well as for the Naval Service, and this would be for the good of all concerned.

The more recent advices from Europe, all go to confirm our earlier impressions of the disastrous consequences which must be produced on that side by the revolution on this. For a time we hoped that our fears would meet with a pleasant disappointment, and these hopes received some strength and countenance from the news received from England just after the failure of our banks have been known in that country. For a time everything wore a cheerful aspect, and men refused to acknowledge or failed to realize the weight of the blow. All believed that the temporary disturbance would pass off as it had come, and that the atmosphere would speedily be cleared and purer.

But it has not turned out so. The effects are now beginning to be felt in England. The wholly unprecedented rate of interest by the Bank of England, and its failing specie in spite of that—the failures throughout the country—the stoppage of some mills and the short time that others are working, afford a dismal prospect for the winter. At Manchester, at Blackburn and at Burnley, as well as at other seats of the Cotton trade in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the depression is extreme. At Burnley, of ninety manufacturers only two are working full time. At Macclesfield and Middleton, seats of the Silk business, no less than 3,750 hands have been thrown out of employment. The Woollen manufacturers of Bolton and Leeds are not less distressed, nor are fewer hands thrown out. The suffering bids fair to exceed anything that can be calculated. That outbreaks in the manufacturing districts may be the consequence of the want and suffering of the operatives and their families is more than probable. It is no use saying that "Cotton must be had at any price—the 'any price' must be there before it can be paid. We fear that it can't be paid this winter or the coming spring.

Near about half the States of the Union, our own included, will have their day of thanksgiving on Thursday next.

It has been a question with us, whether the day will be kept with proper spirit, owing to the hard times. We believe there is a general prevalent superstition that a fat turkey is an essential element in the services of the day, and the pinguity of the gobbler has something to do with the piety of the thanksgivers.

Now, in these days of retrenchment, might not a duck do tolerably well, as a substitute for the more orthodox turkey? Might not people be tolerably thankful over a Muscovy? Might not even a hen pass muster? We notice that one Democratic editor in Ohio says most emphatically that he refuses to go to the expense of turkey, just to please Chase, the Abolition Governor of Ohio.

We are glad of Thanksgiving day, for it will afford us an excuse for issuing no Journal on that day, and we thus early give notice of the fact. Our holidays are few enough, and would not willingly part with any of them.

We have no doubt, but that the day ought to be regarded in a more serious light. As a people, we have much cause for thankfulness, and even more for humiliation. We have had many blessings—we have had no epidemics—the earth has yielded her produce bountifully—the seasons have been favorable, and if pressure and suffering have been the fate of many, they have sprung from the mismanagement of man and not from the visitation of Providence. There is, therefore, ground for deep humiliation.

But it would be useless to deny that the day has heretofore been kept rather as a frolic than as a fast, and there is no reason to suppose that the case will be materially changed on the approaching occasion, except in so far as the necessities of the times may impose restrictions, unwillingly submitted to.

It is said that the new Nicaraguan envoy has been received by the United States, while Walker has gone out to upset the arrangements on the Isthmus. We'll hear of things shortly.

Brigham Young as Governor of Utah, has issued his proclamation against the U. S. Troops. Is Brigham Governor? Won't anybody go to Utah to be Governor? Hard case.

The Steamer Canada sailed from Boston on the 18th inst. for Liverpool. She takes out \$176,000 in specie.

Stockholders' Meeting.—We understand that the amount of stock in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, represented personally or by proxy is nine thousand shares.

Yesterday afternoon the reports of the officers of the Company were referred to a Committee consisting of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, M. Costin, Esq., Dr. A. J. DeRosier, Jr., Dr. Johnson and — Williams, Esq.

That Committee submitted a report this morning agreeing with the President and Directors in their belief in the favorable prospects of the Road, and in the feasibility of the plan submitted for its extrication from its liabilities.

The Committee recommended the Board to declare a dividend during the coming year, if the proposed arrangement could be effected.

A motion to increase the salary of the President of the Company to \$3,000 failed.—Daily Journal, 20th inst.

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad.—Stockholders' Meeting.

On yesterday (Friday) afternoon, the stockholders in the above Company proceeded to the election of President and Directors. Pending action, considerable discussion took place.

Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., of South Carolina, having received a majority of all the votes cast for President, was declared elected to that office for the ensuing twelve months. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, the vacancy caused by the removal to the West of Mr. Muldrow, of S. C., having been filled by Mr. Mays, of the same State.

The issue of three hundred thousand dollars of preferred stock, being part of the scheme for the relief of this Company, brought forward by the President and Directors, and approved by the stockholders, and some doubt being felt as to the power of the Company, under its charter, to issue such stock, a resolution was passed instructing the President and Directors to apply to the Legislatures of the States of North and South Carolina for such powers, should it appear, upon examination, that they are not already possessed of them.

The next meeting of this Company has been fixed at this place, on the Thursday after the third Monday in November, 1888.

The Secretaries, with R. H. Cowan, Esq., were appointed a committee to supervise the publication of the proceedings and the several reports.

A resolution, complimentary to the late President, was unanimously passed.—Daily Journal, 21st inst.

The Washington States.

This "metropolitan" organ undertakes to administer an ill-natured rebuke to the editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, because of a statement in the latter paper, to the effect that Messrs. Henderson and Hemphill had been elected Senators from Louisiana instead of Texas, as was the fact. The editor of the Journal begs leave to say that he does not wait for the Washington Statesman to enable him to correct any erroneous assertion he may make. The correction was made in the Journal of the day following that on which the error occurred, and just as soon as it was discovered.

As for Senator Slidell, the Journal can hardly consent to take the *ipse dixit* of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pay, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the Statesman assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker? We will see. Will he vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike them as being a rich production, and one can hardly know which most to admire—its coolness, or its audacity. Brigham calculates that the United States troops are powerless for the present winter. He relies upon his isolated position—upon the immunity from punishment which he has heretofore enjoyed.

But he has rather gone beyond his rope, and will find himself brought up with a round turn, and the sooner the better. Some calculations of the sensation order proclaim their belief that it will cost the United States as much to conquer the Mormons, as it will the British to crush the Indian Mutiny. That is all nonsense. Some again, seem to think that when the Mormons and their Prophet find the United States seriously bent upon crushing their illegal movements, they will make a legira, and perhaps set up their tabernacle somewhere in Queen Victoria's dominions.

Philip S. White.

Most of our readers recollect that the above individual was, at one time, employed by the Temperance men of this State as a public lecturer, at a very large salary. He was an effective speaker, rather too theatrical in his manner, and not sufficiently tolerant and charitable in his spirit. He did good and he did harm. He took liberties with the names and the avocations of private citizens, which could not be regarded otherwise than as unwarrantable, and there were not wanting those who thought that with Mr. White Temperance Lecturing was a mere trade. Unfortunately these surmises appear to have been too well founded, and we regret to learn, from the *Spirit of the Age*, the organ of the Temperance cause in this State, that he has indeed fallen from his Temperance pledges, and is even said to be now connected with the liquor trade in Philadelphia. We regret this for its probable influence on the cause, not, we confess, because we are much surprised by Mr. White's course, for our confidence in him never was great.

The Niagara News.

The commercial advices by the Niagara are decidedly the most unfavorable that have been yet received from the other side. The rate of 9 per cent. by the Bank of England shows the extent of the pressure there better than anything else could. We are under the impression that the rates have not gone above 8 per cent. for the last twenty years; the present rate is a desperate resort to check the exportation of gold to the United States, but its effects have not yet been experienced in their fullest extent. The stringency in money must curtail trade, reduce prices, and prostrate houses that are at all expanded. Consols are slightly down, and "urgent" calls for relief had been made upon the Government.

Cotton, breadstuffs, naval stores, in fact all kinds of produce, are either seriously depressed, or the market is so dull as to leave quotations nominal. This, as we said some time ago, must be the result of any heavy calls for specie or any serious falling off of trade from this side. Our customers on the other side cannot afford to pay the same prices for our products in specie that they could have done in goods. The run for specie, made by the North upon Europe, is made at the expense of the cotton, tobacco and naval stores of the South.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAMILTON.—The Steamer

Opelousas came in contact with the Steamer Berwick, on the night of the 15th inst., in the Gulf of Mexico, and sank instantly, her passengers, numbering twenty-five being all drowned. Among the passengers was General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, a well-known and able politician, chiefly conspicuous on account of the leading part he took in the nullification days of South Carolina.

General Hamilton was a representative in Congress as early as 1820; was Governor of South Carolina from 1828 to 1830; was President of the Bank of Charleston in 1837. Subsequently he failed in business, and in order to retrieve his fortunes engaged largely in planting in Georgia and Texas, and had also connected himself with Texas bonds, etc. General Hamilton stood a fair chance for the U. S. Senate as the successor of Judge Butler.

The U. S. Steamer Niagara [the telegraph ship] arrived at New York on Friday afternoon.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Meeting of the Grand Lodge for the State of North Carolina

meets to-day in this place.

From the report of the Grand Master, we learn that there have been, during the past year, 153 initiations, 18 rejections, 21 admitted by card, 56 withdrawals by card, 6 re-initiated, 96 suspended, 63 expelled, 19 deaths, and that the Order in this State now numbers 1,325 contributing members, and 279 past grands.

There has been received for initiations \$845 50; for degrees, \$1,564 50; charged for dues, \$4,614 50; received for dues, \$3,667 91; from fines, &c., \$357 05; widow and orphans' fund, \$1,387 54; making in all the sum total of 12,436 20.

It appears that the Grand Lodge has to its credit \$1,109 26, and a Note and Interest \$121 20—total, \$1,230 46, besides \$127 31 to the widow and orphans' fund.

We regret to learn that the prosperity of the Order in this State has, to some extent, been affected by the "prevailing epidemic" of hard times. We trust that it will not suffer permanently.

Governor Walker.

That any Southern man can conscientiously support the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas, as latterly developed, we do not believe. In the earlier stages of his operations, although there were some faint indications of a spirit opposed to Southern interests, we did not believe that he would so far forget his own honor, the principles of his party, the instructions of the President, the rights of the South and the requirements of his oath as to take sides with one or the other party, to usurp authority not vested in him nor delegated to him, and to prove recreant to the high trust reposed in him by the people of the South—for we have it from the most unquestionable authority, that Robert J. Walker, who is urged upon the President by Southern men of the highest standing and influence, and that his appointment came rather from such recommendations than from any very particular or decided confidence in his fealty to constitutional principles on the part of Mr. Buchanan. In opposition to nearly the whole Southern democratic press, we defended Gov. Walker at a time when the entire democracy of the Southern country seemed allied against him. Perhaps in the warmth of our advocacy we did injustice to some of our friends. We are sorry for it. We confess to having said more than otherwise we would.

We acknowledge the justness of the views of many of our democratic friends, and we are particularly disposed to apologize to our brother of the Wilmington Journal, and we trust that he will at least give us credit for sincerity when we say that we are aware and were wrong (although, *par parenthese*, we say that we did not intend to apply to him any of our harsher terms).

Walker's recall is perhaps quite probable. But it is too late. The mischief is done. He has accomplished his purpose—which doubtless was to make capital with the northern democracy by cloaking his ulterior intentions beneath the false veil of administrative instructions as to deceive both sections of the party and place a national question in the hands of the President.

Much of the Southern democracy was deceived and bamboozled by his representations—but the mask is now torn off, and no man who is not blinded to the rights, interests and honor of the South, to say nothing of national principle and democratic doctrine which recognize the constitution and the Union as one and inseparable, can hold up his hand in favor of the extension of Robert J. Walker. He has deceived the South and the administration.

His motives are selfish and ambitious, without a single tinge of true democracy, and we only regret that we were weak and short-sighted enough to repose a moment's confidence in his patriotism and his fealty to the constitution and the Union. His recall at present we accomplish the great end.

The evil is beyond redemption. Yet he should be removed, and if he is not, we predict that the administration will not have a single Southern friend in Congress. That may not be a very serious threat to the present administration. For the last twenty years it has been farcical to speak of Southern opposition to the administration. But it will be serious this time; and if we are not greatly mistaken, the issue in the next Congress will not be between political parties as arrayed in the last popular contest, but between Southern rights on the one hand and the administration on the other.

There have been no pro-administration democrats elected to Congress in the South since Kansas affairs have been made the test, and the administration has been thus far virtually repudiated by the Southern democracy. How far that hostility and repudiation is to extend we may not say. But the future is pregnant with momentous results.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

We take pleasure in assuring our friend of the *Carolinian*, that we never doubted his devotion to the true principles of Democracy, or the rights of the States and of the South, which we look upon as convertible terms. And let us add, in all sincerity, that we regret that the event has demonstrated the fact that our early opposition to the course of Gov. Walker, our early tears of his soundings, were only too well based—have been only too fully justified by the event of his maneuvers. We have the proud consolation of knowing that the press of the South—the Democratic press—is true as steel—that no mere party ties—no mere prestige of official power or position can seal its lips or prevent the free expression of its opinions. We do not oppose the administration—we will not, if we can help it. We will await the action and the message of the President, and we hope, trust and believe that we will find it all that we can desire, but if not, we will be compelled to say so. Right one thing would pain us more than to have to dissent from any part of the course of a gentleman whom we respect so highly as we do Mr. Buchanan. That one thing would be to vary from our own conscientious convictions.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.—The steamer Niagara has arrived from Liverpool with dates to Saturday, the 7th inst.

The Niagara brings about \$500,000 in specie. The Atlantic arrived on Saturday afternoon. The financial advices by this arrival are very important. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 9 per cent.

Consols closed at 88 & 88½. Cotton has considerably declined. Breadstuffs are essentially unchanged. Provisions are down.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.—The details of the Niagara's advices are as follows:

There is nothing left from India.

There have been more heavy failures in England. ENGLAND.—The Mansion House banquet to the Duke of Cambridge was attended by Mr. Dallas, the American minister, who spoke in reference to the Indian mutiny, denouncing the Sepoys as the enemies of the human race, and meriting summary punishment at the hands of all men.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th of December.

The advance of the bank rates caused no diminution in the demand for money, and the pressure has been excessive.

Urgent calls for relief have been made upon the Government. Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, have suspended, their liabilities amounting to between six hundred thousand and one million pounds sterling.—Assets ample.

The failures of Messrs. Powell & Bro., London, and Messrs. Orr & Co., of Liverpool, are also announced. The speeches at the banquet of the Duke of Cambridge favored the meeting of summary vengeance upon the Sepoys.

The Paris Bourse is unsettled. There has been no advance of the rates, however.

Collision.—Steamship Sunk.—Twenty Lives Lost.—General Hamilton, of South Carolina, among the number.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The mail steamship Opelousas, from Berwick Bay to Galveston, Texas, came in collision with the steamer Galveston, of the same line, about midnight of the 15th. The Opelousas sank almost immediately, and 20 to 25 persons were lost, among whom was Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina. All the officers and crew were saved.

New Orleans Banks.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—All the suspended Banks in this city have resumed specie payments.

Steamship Disaster.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—The steamer Cataract burst her boiler near Lisbon, on the Missouri river, on the 17th, killing five and sending 15 persons

Gen. Walker's Expedition.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Your correspondent's forebodings are realized.—General Walker is fairly off on another expedition. In his latest move today his movements were disclosed. Dispatches were received from the District Attorney of New Orleans giving the essential facts. The statement that Walker took arms and munitions of war with him from that port is believed to be erroneous—nevertheless a disposition is manifested to blame the Federal authorities at New Orleans for permitting him to elude their vigilance. It was admitted that the Government can take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it was hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steamer Fulton or the sloop-of-war Saratoga. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere at sea, but will not order his molestation if once he gets within any foreign jurisdiction.

The New Orleans dispatch, that the steamer Fulton was in the Mississippi river when Walker embarked, must be an error. The last letters received from the commander, dated the 1st of November, announce having fulfilled his orders there, and that he would depart immediately for Chiriqui. It is scarcely possible that each of the drums was constructed so as to be turned in the direction of the wind, and the latter is little doubt that the Fulton was on the Costa Rican coast at that time, and Walker is consequently in no danger from her. He has at least nine hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has not yet been ascertained. His friends here are confident that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessels watching for him are the Fulton and Saratoga—the latter at San Juan, and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, emptying thirty miles below the mouth of the Colorado, where force is stationed, except it be a British vessel. It is not likely that he will be there, as he can land at Bluefields, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Bluefield river, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and where people have always been against the Government, and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policies.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure and proceed to the San Juan River, up which he expected to force his way, taking the weekly garrisoned forts, and pushing his way to the Pacific.

Reinforcements from California are supposed to be now on their way. If successful in opening the Transit and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica and strike at once at San Jose, the capital—thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

We copy the following amusing description of a bull fight with the native Californians recently captured in the *Fiesta de San Lorenzo*, from the *Alameda* Gazette.

"Senor Toro, with a bow of defiance, takes his stand in the centre, pawing the ground, and waiting, with head lowered, the approach of the enemy."

Round 1.—Enter an hombre, with blanket in hand, with which to blind the enemy. Toro shakes his head and thunders forth his note of defiance. With blood-curdling cries the men rush at the bull, and the blanket is thrown, but falls wide of the mark—when the saying that "a stern chase is a long chase," was certainly not verified, for the poor hombre was quickly caught in the rear and elevated, when a display of ground and lofty tumbling took place which has seldom been passed. Toro and tattered, with a limping leg, he makes a dash for the fence, and the men follow him, shouting and waving up from a thousand voices for the success of the favorite, for strange as it may appear, Mr. Toro was the favorite throughout all the fight.

Round 2.—Toro came up to the scratch as fresh as ever, the odds decidedly in his favor, when an *caballero*, desirous of renown, approached upon his prancing charger, taking a blanket and inviting an attack. Nor was he called upon to wait—like the rule of a thunderbolt from the hand of Jove came the shock, and horse and horseman together rolled in the dust of the arena.

Round 3.—Enter the Achilles of the ring, brim full of wrath and bad whiskey, and scarce had advanced five paces from the barrier, when the bull was upon him, struck him upon the invulnerable "seat of honor," and pitched him under the feet of the men, who were standing between the rails, he presented a beautiful mark for butt number two, which was administered with great precision, sending him through the fence into the laps of the admiring spectators, where we left him to recover his wind, which must have been sadly damaged."

Mr. Charles Matthews is playing in Philadelphia.

The U. S. Gazette says—

The audience last evening at the Academy of Music was not so numerous as on the previous night, a thing by no means to be wondered at, in view of the repetition of the same programme. Mopus and Patter are not the best performers we could wish to witness. In fact, they are said to be about the tamest in Mr. Matthews's repertoire. But that gentleman has a weakness which is common to many persons of genius. He fancies that certain things which he does are his happiest efforts, when, in fact, they are his most mediocre. These two characters, Mopus and Patter, he insisted on thrusting forward first in Boston, and continuing them night after night, while the critics were all against him. It will, therefore, be of no particular use for us to give him advice here. The poor houses must tell the story."

IMPORTANT MASONIC MOVEMENTS.—The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Ohio a few weeks since, passed a resolution severing all connection with the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and taking a position as an independent body; the reason given therefor being that the United States Encampment had virtually disbanded by its own action.—This course was dissented from by a portion of its members, and a few evenings since the Cincinnati Encampment unanimously passed a resolution offered by the Grand Master of the order in the State, requesting the Grand Encampment to meet again at an early day, and reconsider their action. It is said that this movement will operate to the disorganization of the Templar order in Ohio if persisted in.

THE IRISH LISK TRADE.—There has been no change

in the ordinary aspect of this manufacture for the week. In the present state of affairs beyond the Atlantic, activity could not be expected, nor has the home trade been much better by the usual stir of the more extensive houses. Sanguine merchants feel a hope that the panic is nearly over, and that the feverish condition of finance in the Northern States will speedily abate. In the meantime, the usual activity prevails at our seats of finish, and the spread-grounds of bleaching fields are very widely covered with goods in process of whitening.

Banner of Union, Nov. 1.

Arrested for Frauds in the Pension Office.

John G. Gully, Esq., of the same county, was arrested a few days ago by the U. S. Marshal, and lodged in jail in this place, charged with perpetrating frauds upon the U. S. Pension Office. Delvitt C. Wellons, a magistrate of the same county, was also lodged in jail, charged with being an accomplice in the frauds. It is supposed that Gully has defrauded the pension office of some \$10,000 or \$15,000. Much sympathy is felt for Wellons, those knowing him best believing he was a dupe instead of an accomplice, and that he acted in his official capacity as a magistrate, in signing such papers as Gully presented to him, through ignorance, rather than with an intention of committing frauds. He is represented to be a weak man, rendered almost incapable by periodic fits. Gully is a man of considerable wealth, and has heretofore been an influential and leading citizen in his neighborhood. We learn that both he and Wellons will be examined soon by the U. S. Commissioner, Quentin Busbee, Esq.

P. S. We learn that Wellons has been set at liberty.

Later from Rio.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The barque Antelope, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived last evening, with dates to Oct. 17th. Left in port the ships Grey Eagle, for Philadelphia, and the Juniper, for New York, loading. The Margaret Ridley sailed on the 18th ult. for New York. Rio dates are to the 13th instant. Coffee was scarce. The receipts were light, being mostly old and of inferior quality. Holders firm. Moderate sales at 5 & 5½/250 for inferior, and \$580 & 5450 for better lots. Higher rates are anticipated. Richmond Flour 22½/500, and 23½/500. The stock of sugar is 500 cases, whites, and 4,800 to 5,200 browns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Stocks closed firm, and sterling is steady at 94½. The Adriatic will take out for Europe over a quarter of a million in specie. An immense number of orders for cotton are countermanded by the Niagara's mail.

The man who is without an idea, has generally the greatest idea of himself.

The Union of the Kingdoms, especially heretofore known as the "Great Britain," has been formally christened.

The "Leviathan," was commenced at noon on the 3d inst. The usual means were taken to move the vessel, but for some time without avail. After about three hours labor the ship had moved about six feet by the stern and a little over four feet by the bow, when one of the powerful purchase chains broke and the work had to be temporarily suspended.

During the operations a sudden strain on one of the drums caused it to revolve with great velocity, throwing several of the men into the air like straws, and knocking down others with great violence. Four men had their arms and legs broken, and one died as he was being conveyed to the hospital. A large number of people, including many distinguished men, assembled on shore and on the river to witness the launch.

The Times of Wednesday says that a postponement of further efforts has been resolved upon, and the ship will stand in great danger of settling, owing to the immense pressure (12,000 tons) upon the new made earth.

The London Post, of the 4th, has a detailed account

of the unusual launch of the "Leviathan." It is nearly 12½ o'clock, and the public was beginning to yawn and manifest impatience, when they were somewhat appeased to see the christening bottle of wine, gayly decorated with flowers, carried forward to the stem of the vessel. Here it was suspended, and Miss Hope, the daughter of the chairman of the Grand Eastern Company, raised a heavy silver mallet, and struck over the bow of the vessel, and bade "The Leviathan." God speed amid the cheers of thousands. In a few moments the word was passed to commence the launch. At the signals the lighters slowly but steadily commenced to haul their tackle from the river, which it was thought would be sufficient to bring the vessel gently down. It appeared, however, to have no effect, and the vessel continued to turn round the bow of the vessel, and bade "The Leviathan." A sudden, rumbling noise like distant thunder as the great strain told upon her hull. It remained thus for about ten minutes.

Expectation wound up to the highest pitch when the peculiar hissing noise of the hydraulic rams at work to push her up was heard. We should have remarked that each of the drums was constructed so as to be turned in the direction of the wind, and the latter is little doubt that the Fulton was on the Costa Rican coast at that time, and Walker is consequently in no danger from her. He has at least nine hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has not yet been ascertained. His friends here are confident that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessels watching for him are the Fulton and Saratoga—the latter at San Juan, and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, emptying thirty miles below the mouth of the Colorado, where force is stationed, except it be a British vessel. It is not likely that he will be there, as he can land at Bluefields, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Bluefield river, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and where people have always been against the Government, and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policies.

A panic seemed to spread as this shocking accident took place, and the men stationed at the tackle and fall never left the windlass rushed away. Fortunately, most fortunately, for the lives of hundreds of the spectators, the men at the lever at the other side of the drum stood firm, and hauling on their tackle drew their lever up, and applied the break on the drum with such force that the ship instantly stopped, though she seemed to have given to the spectators a false alarm, had received a heavy blow, and the check tackle and massive pile of timber which restrained the drums, strained audibly. The whole of this took place in the course of two or three seconds. The vessel dropped, the men were hurled from the windlass, and with a heavy rumbling noise, the tremendous structure was still on the "slings," again threatening the overthrow of the vessel, and the spectators had time to imagine what had occurred.

Soon after another attempt was made to launch her, but the "great mammoth" was not moved an inch.—All further attempts were then abandoned for the present.

THE MAMMOTH OF EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS.

The Los Angeles Star gives the following additional detail with reference to the horrible massacre of an emigrant train on the plains by the Indians, of which we recently gave the substance.

The scene of the massacre is differently designated as the Santa Clara canon, the Mountain Springs, and the Mountain Meadows. But all agree that it is on the rim of the Great Basin, about 50 miles from Cedar City, the most southern of the Mormon settlements, and three hundred miles from Salt Lake City. Of a party of about one hundred and thirty persons, only fifteen infant children were saved. The account was given by the Indians, and the bodies of the slain were found, to which place they brought the children, who were purchased from them by the people of that city.

Whether the cause assigned is sufficient to account for the result, or whether a different cause is at the bottom of the transaction, we will leave the reader to form his own conclusion. We can scarcely believe that a party traveling along a highway would act in the manner described, that it is to poison the carcasses of an ox, and near the water, thus endangering the lives of those who were coming after them. Yet this is the story told by all who have spoken of the massacre. It is stated the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools for the purpose of killing the Indians, that several of the tribe had died from the effects of an ox, and that the emigrants, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children.